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⑤④ Polycarbonate compositions with improved low temperature impact strength.

⑤⑦ Polycarbonate resin blended with 3-40% of AES graft copolymer containing 30-80% rubber has high impact strength without substantial loss in heat distortion temperature.

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POLYCARBONATE COMPOSITIONS
WITH IMPROVED LOW TEMPERATURE
IMPACT STRENGTH

5 This invention relates to a modified polycarbonate composition having improved low temperature impact strength.

More particularly, the invention is directed to polycarbonate compositions containing relatively low levels of AES graft copolymer high in rubber content, which have been found, unexpectedly, to
10 have outstanding low temperature impact strength while retaining the desirable properties of the polycarbonate resin, especially high heat distortion temperature.

Various polycarbonate resin-graft copolymer compositions have heretofore been proposed (e.g., U.S. patent 3,130,177, Grabowski
15 et al., April 21, 1964; U.S. patent 3,988,389, Margotte et al., October 26, 1976; U.S. patent 4,172,103, Serini et al., October 23, 1979; British Patent 1,543,146, Bayer AG, March 28, 1979; U.S. application (5864) Serial No. 423,397, Wefer, filed September 24, 1982). Unfortunately, typical prior art compositions based on
20 polycarbonate resin and AES graft copolymer provide poor performance relative to AES alone and polycarbonate resin alone. In general, these compositions contain less than 30% polycarbonate and/or contain low rubber content AES (less than 30% rubber). All 16 examples of British patent 1,543,146 are in this category.

25 In accordance with the present invention, it has been found that blends containing at least 60% polycarbonate resin and a rubber-rich (greater than 30% rubber) AES graft component show remarkable commercial utility. One key factor is that there is no substantial loss in heat distortion temperature upon the addition of
30 up to 40% of the AES graft. Even small amounts of the graft result in a dramatic improvement in the low temperature impact strength of the polycarbonate resin. In order to provide a satisfactory balance of impact strength and hardness in this region, the AES portion must contain high levels of elastomer (greater than 30%).

35 In one aspect, the invention may be described as a thermoplastic blend comprising a mixture of

(A) 60-97 parts by weight of polycarbonate resin and, correspondingly,

(B) 3-40 parts by weight of AES graft copolymer containing 30-80% rubber by weight (preferably 40-70% rubber).

5 In general, any thermoplastic straight chain or branched polycarbonate may be used in the practice of this invention. Particularly suitable are polycarbonates based on hydrocarbon derivatives containing bis(4-hydroxyphenyl), bis(3,5-dialkyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) or bis(3,5-dihalo-4-hydroxyphenyl) substitution.
10 Examples of such preferred hydrocarbon derivatives are 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane (bisphenol A), 2,2-bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-methane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane and 2,2-bis(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane. Copolycarbonates
15 employing two or more bis phenols may also be used. Polycarbonate resins are well known in the art and are described for example in British Patent 772,627 and U.S. Patents 3,544,514; 3,879,348; and 4,034,016. Bisphenol A polycarbonate is commonly used commercially and is available for example from the General Electric Company as
20 Lexan (trademark).

The graft copolymer material (B), that is, the AES constituting the second component of the composition of the invention, is ordinarily based on a graft copolymer of resin-forming monomeric material on a rubbery unsaturated spine polymer of the ethylene-propylene-non-conjugated diene type (EPDM), although saturated
25 rubber spine of the ethylene-propylene copolymer type (EPM) may also be used. In some cases the graft monomers may form elastomeric rather than resinous polymers. The grafted monomeric material is ordinarily at least one polar monomer such as an alkenoic
30 nitrile, ester, amide or acid, or a vinyl aromatic monomer such as styrene; mixtures of such alkenoic monomer and vinyl aromatic monomer are particularly useful in preparing the graft copolymer. Useful monomers include such acids as acrylic and methacrylic acid, and esters of such acids including methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl,
35 2-ethylhexyl and cyclohexyl esters; acrylamide and methacrylamide may be used, as well as vinyl acetate, styrene (also substituted styrenes), maleic acid anhydride, acrylonitrile, and the like. Such

monomers usually comprise 20-70% (preferably 30-60%) by weight of the graft copolymer.

It will be understood that in practice the product of the graft copolymerization process is actually a mixture of true graft of resin on rubber along with a certain amount of separate, ungrafted resin (that is, the grafting efficiency is not 100%; see U.S. patent 4,202,948, Peascoe).

In preparing the graft copolymer either saturated EPM (ethylene-propylene copolymer) or unsaturated EPDM (ethylene-propylene-non-conjugated diene [e.g., ethylidene norbornene, dicyclopentadiene, hexadiene] terpolymer) may be used.

To prepare the blends of the invention, the polycarbonate resin component (A), and the graft copolymer composition (B) are mixed together at elevated temperature in conventional plastics mixing equipment, such as a batch mixer or twin screw extruder-mixer.

One desirable mixing procedure is a two-step compounding process involving first working the graft copolymer composition (B) without the polycarbonate (A) under shearing and fluxing conditions, for example in a twin screw extruder-mixer. This disperses the EPDM within the resin contained in the graft copolymer composition, to form an "inverted" composition in which the EPDM rubber is the discontinuous phase. The second step involves fluxing the inverted graft component (B) with the polycarbonate component (A) under lower shear conditions, for example in a single screw extruder. In commercial practice these two steps can be combined in one extrusion operation, using an extruder having a first and second feedport; a section of the extruder downstream of the first feedport can be used to shear (invert) the graft copolymer (B) and a section downstream of the second feedport can be used to mix the graft with the polycarbonate (A).

The inverted graft composition may also be pelletized and tumble blended with polycarbonate pellets to form a physical mixture which can be fed into an injection molding machine or an extruder. In this case the plasticizing screw of the injection or extrusion machine can perform the second stage of mixing during fabrication.

If the graft copolymer is not subjected to a preliminary separate inversion step (shearing and fluxing) to disperse the rubber prior to blending with the polycarbonate component, then the blending should be carried out under sufficiently severe and
5 prolonged mixing conditions (e.g. in a Brabender type mixer) to disperse the rubber thoroughly within the mixture as a finely dispersed phase.

Particularly desirable products are those in which the grafting monomers are styrene/acrylonitrile, styrene/methyl methacrylate,
10 and methyl methacrylate. In the preferred practice of the invention, all of the resin-forming component of the graft copolymer is graft copolymerized in situ in the presence of the rubber spine, that is, there is no blending of the graft copolymer with additional separately prepared resin. British Patent 1,543,146 discloses both
15 the blending of high rubber grafts with additional resin and the preparation of in situ low rubber grafts as alternative methods for producing low rubber AES. Such low rubber content AES is not capable of providing the present improved results.

The advantageous combination of properties found in the
20 compositions of the present invention are a consequence of the surprising ability of even low levels of the grafts to make dramatic improvements in the low temperature impact of polycarbonate. Such compositions have heat distortion temperatures only slightly lower than that of unmodified polycarbonate.

25 The following examples will serve to illustrate the practice of the invention in more detail.

Example 1

Twenty-two blends having the compositions indicated in Table I (in parts by weight) are prepared using two different polycarbonate
30 resins (A and B) based on bisphenol A. Polycarbonate A is a UV stabilized extrusion type, Lexan (trademark) 103, and polycarbonate B is an injection molding type, Lexan 145. AES composition D (graft copolymer of styrene/acrylonitrile in 72/28 weight ratio on an ethylene-propylene-ethylidene norbornene terpolymer rubber; E/P
35 ratio 60/40 by weight; iodine number 20; Mooney viscosity 68 ML-4 at 257°F) was prepared according to U.S. Patent 4,202,948

(Peascoe). AES compositions A, B and C, containing 20, 30, and 40% EPDM, respectively, are prepared from AES D by mixing with SAN resin (Tyril 880B [trademark]; 72/28 S/AN ratio; 0.75 intrinsic viscosity in DMF at 30°C) in a Werner and Pfleiderer twin-screw extruder equipped with strand die and pelletizer.

The blends shown in Table I are prepared by mixing AES compositions A through D with polycarbonate A or B in a Brabender-type mixer at 205°C jacket temperature. Test specimens are cut from 1/8 inch compression molded plaques. Notched Izod impact at room temperature and -20°F (ASTM D-256), annealed heat distortion temperature (HDT) at 264 psi (ASTM D-648) and Rockwell-R hardness (ASTM D-785) are reported in Table I.

In Table I, compositions 18 through 21 are within the scope of the invention; the other compositions are controls included for purposes of comparison. Composition 1 is AES B alone; composition 22 is polycarbonate A alone. As is apparent from the trends in the Table, optimum results (good low temperature impact coupled with high HDT and high hardness) are obtained when the polycarbonate content is over 50% of the total composition (18-21 versus 2-17) and where the AES portion is relatively high in EPDM (compare the trend of 18 versus 19 and 20 versus 21).

Example 2

Table II presents a series of blends which investigates in more detail the trends indicated in Table I, namely, compositions containing higher levels of polycarbonate and grafts (styrene/acrylonitrile, styrene/methylmethacrylate and methyl methacrylate) containing relatively high levels of EPDM. The grafts A through D are prepared according to U.S. Patent 4,202,948 (Peascoe), Example 2, with all of the grafting resins being polymerized in situ. To make blends 3-17 the graft copolymers A through D are first fluxed in a 53 mm Werner and Pfleiderer twin-screw extruder equipped with a strand die and pelletizer. The pelletized grafts are then fluxed in a 1-inch single screw extruder with either of two bis-phenol A polycarbonates (polycarbonate A and B), in the proportions indicated in Table II in parts by weight. To make blends 18 and 19 the grafts (without any pre-processing) are fluxed with

polycarbonate A in a Brabender-type mixer using a 10-minute cycle, 90 rpm, and 205°C jacket temperature. Blends 18 and 19 were granulated in a mechanical grinder. Polycarbonate A is a UV-stabilized extrusion type (LEXAN 103 [trademark]) and polycarbonate B is a general purpose molding type (Lexan 141 [trademark]). Specimens for mechanical property testing are cut from 1/8 inch injection molded plaques.

Compositions 7 through 19 in Table II represent the practice of the invention and compositions 1 through 6 are for purposes of comparison. Compositions 1 and 2 are unmodified polycarbonate A and B, respectively, and compositions 3 through 6 represent blends containing only trace amounts (1-2.5%) of graft copolymer which is insufficient to cause dramatic improvement in low temperature impact. Note that compositions 7-19, within the practice of the invention, have dramatically improved low temperature impact versus unmodified polycarbonate even at relatively small loadings of the graft. Composition 7, for example, containing only 5% graft A (EPDM/SAN) has nearly five times the impact of unmodified polycarbonate at -20°F. Composition 8, containing 10% graft A has five to six times the impact of unmodified polycarbonate at -20 and -40°F.

It is also to be noted in Table II that the compositions of the invention have heat distortion temperatures only slightly below that of unmodified polycarbonate.

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TABLE I
POLYCARBONATE-AES COMPOSITIONS

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
AES A		75					62.5				
AES B	100		75	75				62.5	62.5		
AES C					75					62.5	
AES D						75					62.5
Polycarbonate A				25					37.5		
Polycarbonate B		25	25		25	25	37.5	37.5		37.5	37.5
Notched Izod (ft-lb/in)											
RT	12.2	1.4	5.4	2.5	8.0	10.2	4.1	10.7	7.9	9.9	12.6
-20°F	6.8	0.3	1.3	1.4	5.1	14.1	0.5	1.3	2.1	8.2	12.8
Rockwell R	72	104	88	90	52	TS	108	96	97	71	50
HDT 264 psi annealed(°F)	199			212					216		

TABLE I (Continued)

	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>
AES A	50										
AES B		50	50								
AES C				50	50		37.5		25		
AES D						50		37.5		25	
Polycarbonate A			50		50		62.5	62.5	75	75	100
Polycarbonate B	50	50		50		50					
Notched Izod (ft-lb/in)											
RT	6.1	10.6	11.1	12.1	11.0	12.1	11.7	12.2	12.8	12.9	-
-20°F	0.7	3.3	2.1	10.8	3.3	15.4	3.6	5.7	7.2	10.6	-
Rockwell R	112	103	104	88	85	77	102	96	113	108	-
HDT 264 psi annealed(°F)			217		216		246	246	257	257	270

AES A 20% EPDM
AES B 30% EPDM
AES C 40% EPDM
AES D 50% EPDM

Polycarbonate A Lexan 103
Polycarbonate B Lexan 145

TS - Too soft to measure

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TABLE II
POLYCARBONATE-AES COMPOSITIONS

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
5	GRAFT A									
	POLYCARBONATE A									
	100		1	1	2.5	2.5	5	10	20	20
			99		97.5		95	90	80	
		100		99		97.5				80
	NIRT (ft-lb/in)									
	19.4	16.8	19.7	17.3	19.3	17.2	17.9	16.8	16.0	13.8
	NI -20°F									
	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.5	7.4	15.1	16.1	9.5	11.3
	NI -40°F									
	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.4	15.2	10.9	8.0
10	Rockwell - R									
	123	121	122	122	122	120	121	119	111	113
	HDT @ 264 psi									
	annealed* (°F)									
	278	280							272	275

Table II (Continued)

		<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18⁺</u>	<u>19⁺</u>
15	GRAFT A								20	
	GRAFT B	5	10	20						
	GRAFT C				5	10	20			20
	GRAFT D							5		
	POLYCARBONATE A	95	90	80	95	90	80	95	80	80
20	NIRT (ft-lb/in)	17.8	18.4	17.9	17.3	17.3	15.2	16.9	16.8	16.0
	NI -20°F	8.7	13.9	12.3	13.9	13.7	12.0	17.3	15.1	13.7
	NI -40°F	4.3	8.4	6.6	6.1	13.6	10.1	4.8	11.4	10.3
	Rockwell - R	121	119	111	119	118	113	117	110	115
	HDT @ 264 psi									
	annealed* (°F)		277		271	272	264	277		
25										

GRAFT A = EPDM/Styrene/Acrylonitrile (50/36/14)

GRAFT B = EPDM/Styrene/Methylmethacrylate (50/25/25)

GRAFT C = EPDM/Methyl Methacrylate (50/50)

GRAFT D = EPDM/Methyl Methacrylate (70/30)

30 POLYCARBONATE A = LEXAN 103

POLYCARBONATE B = LEXAN 141

* 2 hr. @ 248°F

+ Brabender mixed without pre-shearing graft

CLAIMS:

1. A polycarbonate resin blend characterised in that it comprises a mixture of

- 5 (A) 60-97% by weight of a polycarbonate resin and, correspondingly,
- (B) 40-3% by weight of a graft copolymer of at least one monomer selected from alkenoic nitriles, esters, amides or acids, vinyl aromatic monomers, and maleic anhydride on an olefin elastomer selected from ethylene/propylene/diene terpolymer rubber and ethylene/propylene copolymer, said graft copolymer containing 30-80% olefin elastomer by weight.
- 10
- 15

2. A blend according to claim 1 characterised in that all of the monomers in the graft copolymer (B) are polymerized in the presence of the olefin elastomer.

3. A blend according to claim 1 or claim 2 characterised in that the graft copolymer (B) contains 40-70% rubber.

20

4. A blend according to any of the preceding claims characterised in that the polycarbonate (A) comprises 75-97% of the total and the graft copolymer (B) comprises, correspondingly, 25-3% of the total.

25

5. A blend according to any of the preceding claims characterised in that the at least one monomer in the graft copolymer (B) is styrene/acrylonitrile, methyl methacrylate, or styrene/methyl methacrylate.

30 6. A blend according to any of the preceding claims characterised in that the polycarbonate (A) is derived from 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane (bisphenol A).

7. A blend according to any of the preceding claims characterised in that the olefin elastomer is EPDM.

35 8. A blend according to any of the preceding claims

characterised in that the graft copolymer (B) is subjected to shearing and fluxing conditions so as to form an inverted composition in which the olefin elastomer is the dispersed phase, before or during blending with the polycarbonate (A).

9. A polycarbonate resin blend characterised in that it comprises a mixture of

- (A) 80-95% byweight of a polycarbonate resin derived from
10 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane and, correspondingly,
- (B) 20-5% by weight of a graft copolymer of at least one monomer selected from styrene/
15 styrene/methyl methacrylate, or propylene/diene terpolymer elastomer, said graft copolymer containing 50-70% elastomer by weight,

all of the monomers in the graft copolymer (B) having been
20 polymerized in the presence of the elastomer, and the graft copolymer (B) having been subject to shearing and fluxing conditions so as to form an inverted composition in which the elastomer is the dispersed phase, before or during blending with the polycarbonate (A).

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
D,X	FR-A-2 371 481 (BAYER) * Claims 1-13; page 5, lines 7-11; page 7, lines 6-9 *	1-9	C 08 L 69/00 // (C 08 L 69/00 C 08 L 51:06)
X	--- FR-A-2 388 011 (BAYER) * Claims 1-9; page 5, lines 12-33; examples 1,2 *	1-9	
X	--- EP-A-0 024 644 (BAYER) * Claims 1,2,4,6; page 16, lines 3-13; page 10, lines 5-8 *	1-9	
X	--- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 84, no. 8, 23rd February 1976, page 44, no. 45270p, Columbus, Ohio, US; & JP - A - 75 109 247 (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO. LTD.) 28-08-1975 * Whole abstract *	1-7	
P,X	--- EP-A-0 127 452 (UNIROYAL INC.) * Claims 1,2,5 *	1,8,9	

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 07-08-1985	Examiner DECOCKER L.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technical background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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